

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. II.

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THE MAINE FARMER

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AGRICULTURAL.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Penobscot Agricultural Society at its September quarterly meeting holden at Exeter. By J. B. HILL, Esq. (Continued.)

Published by request of the Society.

That the county of Penobscot possesses vast agricultural resources, is a fact well known to all who have taken the pains to make even a superficial examination of its soil and productions. It possesses a great body of land well adapted to all kinds of grazing. Oats, barley, peas, and potatoes, find here their proper climate and soil, and return to the faithful cultivator a good and certain profit. With proper cultivation this county might do much towards supplying New England with flour, while hops, and hemp, two staple productions, which will always find a ready sale at a good price, grow here with great luxuriance and certainty.—Large bodies of land in this county, are superior to any in New England, unless we except the intervals upon the Connecticut and Merrimac rivers. I have not here attempted to enumerate all the productions proper for our climate and soil. I have only adverted to a few of the principal.

How then does it happen, that with all these facilities for producing beef and pork, butter, cheese and flour, there should annually be imported into this county and consumed by the inhabitants, 20,000 barrels of flour, 5,000 barrels of pork, 1,000 barrels of beef, 50,000 pounds of cheese, and 75,000 bushels of corn, at a moderate calculation costing the inhabitants of this county 271,750 dollars every year, paid for articles which are the proper production of its climate and soil? All this amount is every year paid out of our pockets. Cannot we contrive to save it and keep it in our pockets, and add to it as much more by our surplus productions, and thus make a change of half a million in the yearly profits of the farmers of Penobscot? It may be done, and do I hazard too much in saying that it will be done? How shall a result so desirable, an object so well worthy the attempt be brought about? Not by rash innovations, or senseless experiments. Radical reformers in agriculture have generally been compelled in regard to their crops, to confess with

Triptolemus Yellowley, that "the carls and the cart avers make it all, and the carls and the cart avers eat it all."

Having thus briefly examined the effects upon our agriculture, of foreign competition, and suggested the necessity and practicability of a radical change in the state of our agricultural interests, I will ask your attention for a short time to the consideration of a few particulars, in which, having laid aside the axe and fire, as implements of husbandry, and introduced the plough, our present practices are deficient. It would be esteemed presumption in me, to undertake to prescribe the mode and means in and by which the change before spoken of shall be produced; but I may be permitted to advert to a few of the many improvements of which the subject is susceptible.

I would recommend as an object of the first importance to increase the quantity and improve the quality of our pasture lands. The quantity of land devoted to pasturage among us is very much disproportioned to that employed for other purposes, and by far too great a portion of what is called pasture, is occupied with bushes, old logs, and thistles. If our farmers generally would turn half their mowing land into pasture, and apply the additional manure afforded by their stock, to the other half, they would nearly double their produce of hay. They would thus add to the quantity of pasture land. Now as to quality. Let the thistles, briars and bushes be eradicated. They are easily subdued. Bushes here are by no means tenacious of life, as they are in the rocky, gravelly, iron bound soil of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. There you may cut them regularly once a year from year to year, and they will grow and thrive under the treatment, and live for ought I know to the age of Methuselah. Here a few faithful cuttings suffices, unless they take shelter under the protection of old logs, in which case the bushes will last as long as their protection lasts. For thistles and briars, the scythe is a certain and effectual cure, but it must be applied thoroughly, and if needed repeatedly, and what is of great consequence, universally.

But what shall I say of the old logs, that unsightly appendage, which deforms many, may I not say most of our pastures? Give them to the fire, and if at the end of the year you are not satisfied that the labor was well laid out, sell your pasture and buy one covered with logs. The great defect of our pastures is the inefficient manner in which they are seeded down. The farmer thinks that a little chaff, scraped up in his barn and scattered over the land, he intends for pasture will do very well. It will make what he calls "a catch" and

"the grass will work in." But here he is disappointed.—He looks for the effect without the cause, for the plant without the seed. On old farms which have been cultivated hundreds of years, the soil is full of the seeds of all kinds of grass that usually grew on them, ready to spring up and grow, when they find the proper exposure, heat and moisture. The farmer who depends upon chaff to seed down his pasture, on such land, in some measure, though but poorly succeeds. But with us nothing grows but what is sown. Further—the quality of the soil in most parts of this county is such, that it requires more seed to make a strong and firm sward than is required for that purpose on most land. If I am correct in these positions, the remedy of poor pastures is a very plain one.—Clear off the bushes, briars, thistles and logs, and thoroughly seed down your pastures, and our own county will present without exception, the finest grazing county in New England. Increase your pastures, improve your mowing lands, keep more stock, put more manure on less land, expand more labor on less land, and you will reap greater harvests, at less expense.

Demosthenes, when asked what is the first requisite to form an orator? answered, action. What the second? action. What the third? action, still was the reply. So the intelligent farmer, if asked what are the requisites for successful farming, would answer, manure for the first, second and third. Manure is to the farmer what money is to the merchant—the source and secret of all his wealth. In a rude state of society, a few men might grow rich as merchants, by the cumbrous process of barter, but until money is discovered and used as the representative of wealth, the business cannot be extensively and generally lucrative,—so in the rude state of a new country, while the earth continues to be enriched with vegetable mould, which has been accumulating for ages, and while land continues to be so cheap and abundant, that any man may have as much as he chooses, the business of raising grain may be carried on to advantage, and the first steps towards forming any agricultural community, may be successfully taken without the aid of this article. But not even the most favored parts of the world, can support a dense population and pursue agriculture to advantage, after the earth has been robbed of the fertility, which it has been gathering for centuries, from the decay of its productions, unless an abundant supply of manure be found and used. The barn yard and hog yard are the first and most obvious sources of this supply. The quantity derived from them may be very much increased by taking care to supply them with

the raw material in abundance. But these are by no means the only sources of supply. Plaster (or Gypsum) and lime are the principal ingredients in all artificial manures. They have never had a fair trial in this county. Their successful introduction, would revolutionize the agricultural habits of the county, as completely as good roads, and the use of Dearbons and chaises, have revolutionized the side saddle and pillion-riding habits of our grandmothers.

Our lands formerly produced most luxuriant crops of wheat of the finest quality. Now the crop is so insignificant as scarcely to repay the labor bestowed upon it.—Why is it so? It is not because the soil is exhausted, for it produces grass abundantly, and grass will not grow on an exhausted soil. May it not be that some peculiar ingredient in the soil, necessary to the growth of wheat is exhausted. According to the theory adopted by many intelligent farmers, and not unsupported by facts, such an ingredient is lime. If the formation of this society should lead to experiments which would determine this question in the affirmative, and show that our farmers, by applying lime to their lands, can again reap their former bountiful crops of the "golden grain," the agricultural resources of the county will be vastly improved, and all the trouble and expense of the formation of this society will be most amply repaid into our own pockets.

[To be continued.]

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1834.

CULTURE OF THE ENGLISH OR FLAT TURNIPS.

As much attention is now beginning to be turned to the raising of good stock in Maine—it will also be necessary to pay some attention to the best kind of food for them.

Now we consider the BEST kind of food for cattle, to be that food which will keep them in the best condition at the LEAST EXPENSE.—Much as has been said and written on this subject, but few of our farmers have actually thought a great deal upon it, or have not reduced their cogitations to any thing like mathematical correctness by calculating, in black and white, the expense and profit of this or that article of food. Those who have, will tell you that a judicious combination of roots with dry fodder will be not only more grateful to your animals, but also a much more economical method of keeping, provided the cost of the roots do not amount to too much. It is impossible to fix the exact price of the cost of roots of any kind, so various are the situations, price of labor, &c. &c. in different sections of the country. But Potatoes, Rutabaga and flat Turnips are the roots most easily raised and at the least expense. And of the three, we are inclined to think that the English or flat turnip in suitable places and under ordinary circumstances, will be produced at a much less expense than the others. Few farmers, however, sow more

than a small yard of them—enough perhaps to last their families through the winter, but certainly not enough to be of any service to their cattle.

In England it is the principal root raised for cattle; but they, if we mistake not, are not under the necessity of gathering them, but feed the most of them from the ground,—that is, let their cattle and sheep pick them up themselves during a part of the winters.

In our country it would, of course, be necessary to gather and house them and preserve them from the frost. There are several varieties of them now cultivated, some of which, as the yellow Aberdeen, &c., are thought to be nearly equal to the Rutabaga. They are of a shape more nearly resembling the Rutabaga and are of a yellow color. The long Tankard and YELLOW MALTA are also good varieties, and we take the liberty to suggest the propriety of sowing a liberal share of this kind of root, even if you have already allotted a pretty good share of ground to the other description of roots. It has been observed by an English writer upon this subject, "that turnips and clover are the two main pillars of British husbandry, and have contributed more to preserve and augment the fertility of the soil for producing grain—to enlarge and improve their breeds of cattle and sheep, and to afford a regular supply of Butcher's meat through the year, than any other crop." The same writer recommends a light soil for them. The soil it is true, should be of a light texture, as turnips cannot grow in a stiff compact one; but it must be recollected that their climate is much more moist than ours; and it will be necessary, unless we are pretty sure of having a wet season, to plant them where it is not a perfectly arid or dry soil. From five to thirty tons per acre is the produce of this crop.

MARL, MINERALS, &c.

A friend of ours, thinks he has found Marl in this vicinity, and we hope that he has; for it will be a valuable acquisition. Would it not be well for our farmers to make a little search occasionally on their farms for this substance, and indeed not only for this substance, but also for other things, such as peat, clay, &c. &c. Why should not a farmer understand the mineralogy and geology of his own farm? It could do him no hurt, and it might do him good and the community also. If every farmer would study into this business, and take his own farm for the field of his labors, it would not be long before the mineral riches of the state would be much better understood than they now are.—Think of it.

For the Maine Farmer:

MR. EDITOR—In answer to the inquiry of W. C. R. I would state that I have made an improvement on the common washing board, which appears to me to unite all the advantages of durability and cheapness, without causing the waste from wear which constitutes so material an objection to the machines generally in use. It is to be made of materials that will

not oxidate or become corroded by any substance used in the process of washing, while they will retain their polish for any length of time. A specimen will be sent to the office of the Maine Farmer in the course of a few weeks.

China, May 30, 1834.

MEETING OF WOOL-GROWERS.

At a meeting of Wool-growers, held at Masonic Hall, (Winthrop,) May 31, 1834, WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Esq. of Readfield, was chosen President, and Wm. Noyes, Secretary. Elijah Wood, Esq., who was chosen a Committee of Vigilance at a meeting held June 15, 1833, made a Report which was accepted.

Dr. Peleg Benson, Joseph Tinkham, Elijah Wood, Esq., Samuel P. Benson, Esq., and Col. Levitt Lothrop were chosen a committee to draft and propose Resolutions, who accordingly reported the following, which were accepted.

Resolved, That the evidence that Wool has been recently shipped from this country to England, and that there have been but small importations of cloth to this from foreign countries, justifies the belief that if the embarrassments of our money market were removed, our wool will be called for in the market, and command a fair, if not a high price.

Resolved, That all we wish is a fair price for our labor and expense in attending to sheep husbandry,—that good fine Wool, well cleansed, cannot be afforded by the grower for less than fifty cents per pound—and that we therefore advise that it be not sold for less than that price the present year.

Resolved, That Elijah Wood, Nathan Foster, and Joseph Tinkham be a Committee of correspondence, to ascertain the prices given for Wool by the actual manufacturers, and to recommend the best course to be adopted by the Wool-growers in making sales the present season.

Resolved, That experience proves that large lots of Wool of the same quality command in the market better prices than small, and that we recommend to those who have small lots for sale, to associate together, as a means of placing themselves on an equal footing with the large growers.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the Wool-growers of Maine to sell their wool until some further information is obtained, or better prices are offered.

Resolved, That the Committee raised in pursuance of the third Resolve, communicate the information they may attain to the public through the columns of the Maine Farmer, or otherwise, as they may think for the benefit of the Wool-growers of this State.

Per order, PELEG BENSON, Chairman.

Voted, That Elijah Wood, Esq. be chosen a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, and that he be authorized to call a meeting next year at such time and place as he may think proper.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the Maine Farmer, and that other papers in the State be requested to copy the same.

Voted, To adjourn to Saturday the 28th of June, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Masonic Hall.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, President.

WM. NOYES, Sec'y.

From the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

ORCHARDS IN CLYDESDALE.

The orchardists in Lanarkshire have relinquished the practice of placing flags under the fruit trees; and they neither make pits, nor trench the ground eighteen inches deep, or more than ordinary delving with spades. They plant the trees only from six to eight inches deep, and raise the earth of a foot or eighteen inches round them, a few inches above their roots, to enable them to withstand the blast.

Young fruit trees require ropes of straw, or sprigs of broom, to be tied round them, to prevent their bark being eaten by hares. Either of these means are preferable to besmearing the trees with soot, or any other nasty substance.

The PRODUCE of the Clydesdale orchards, consisting of apples, pears, plums, and small fruit, has hitherto been disposed of as fruit for family use, or sold to retailers in Glasgow, Paisley, Hamilton, Lenark, &c.; and part of it has been disposed of in Edinburgh. But now that the price of apples and pears have fallen to less than one third part of what they brought about twenty years ago, and from the great expense of carting fruit to market, the orchardist would do well to consider if it could not be manufactured into cider and perry.

It is well known that apples raised from a clay soil make the best cider; and from the best information I have been able to procure, from twenty-four to thirty bushels of apples yield a hogshead, or 110 gallons of cider, the price of which varies from £1 5s. to £2 2s. per hogshead. In Herefordshire, twenty hogsheads of cider have often been made from the apples grown upon an English acre of land although no more than forty trees grow on an acre. If a part of the fruit in Lanarkshire were converted into cider and perry, when the crops are most abundant, and only the marketable part of the crop, or what is known in Glasgow by the name of "shop fruit" were sold, a considerable sum might be raised by these beverages, while the value of the marketable fruit might be kept at a remunerating price.—Should the return from perry and cider fall short of the price the fruit brought some time ago in the Glasgow market, the expense of the carriage of the fruit at all events would be saved. I understand the whole apparatus and utensils for making cider may be fitted out for about £50, and that two or three of these establishments would be sufficient to bruise one-half the fruit these orchards produce annually.

From the vast quantity of gooseberries and currants now raised in the Clydesdale orchards, and in every garden in that country, their prices have fallen to about one-half, or two-thirds part of what they brought some years ago.—But as immense quantities of them are now made into jam, jelly, and wine, as well as into tarts and other confectionary articles, condiments so wholesome and palatable cannot fail to be in high request among all ranks of people. These fruits in fact, occupy the same place in Scotland, that the vines do in warmer countries. Apples and pears are eaten in France and Belgium as food along with bread of rye; and in Cornwall and some parts of England, the laboring people eat fruit instead of bread or potatoes, and prefer the fruit to either of them.

Under crops of potatoes, oats, beans, barley, &c. are raised to a considerable extent among the fruit trees in the Lanarkshire orchards, though not in that regular order as to be traced to any specific rotation of cropping.

The fruit in the orchards in Camnethan Priory, the property of Robert Lockhart, Esq., and which extends to 24 acres, the trees mostly full grown and in good order, was sold a few years ago at upwards of £900; but it was sold another year as low as £30. In general it fetches from £400 to £600 per annum, besides a considerable portion of the best fruit being retained every year for family use.

The orchards at Dalziel House extend now to 18 acres, with 5 acres more recently planted. The fruit on about twelve acres of it was sold one year at £617, and the lowest sum that part ever gave was £100. The small fruit gives from £17 to £36 per annum, besides the value of the valuable under crops.

But a most fatal and common disease in the Clydesdale orchards proceeds from the atmosphere, at the critical period of the blossoms expanding, or the fruit setting. A few days

of dry withering easterly wind, or a damp easterly HAAR, or a few flashes of electricity, at the time the trees are in flower, or when the fruit is just beginning to set, often blast the finest prospects of the orchardist. Cold rains sometimes benumb or wash away the pollen; strong winds blow it off, and sudden changes from heat to cold vitiate the fecundating matter, the farina withers in the anthers, and impregnation is prevented. Caterpillars and grubs, of the various species of the phalæna, papilio, and musca, tribes of vermin fix themselves on the buds or leaves of the trees, and destroy not only the fruit, but, like their devouring brethren of Egypt, eat up every green thing, and render the trees for a season at least, barren of fruit.

From the Genesee Farmer.

PROFITS OF A NEW YORK FARM.

SIR—At the solicitation of a friend, I am induced to give a statement of the products of my farm for the year 1833, and of its general management. In doing this, as my grain is not yet all taken to market, I cannot now arrive at perfect accuracy; but, from what is thrashed and sold, I can make a correct estimate of the quantity, and I have ascertained the price for such as has not been actually sold.

My farm is situated on an extensive plain that was once covered pretty generally with small pine timber. The soil is sand, occasionally gravel, and more or less mixed with loam. It consists of about two hundred acres, of which thirty are in wood, twenty in meadow, and ten acres of waste leaving for cultivation about one hundred and forty acres of arable, or land used for the plough which is divided into seven lots of twenty acres each. One of these lots is planted each year in corn, on clover sod: the corn is the large twelve rowed early yellow, and my usual produce is about fifty bushels per acre. My mode of cultivation is, that after the lot has lain one year in clover to plough it the last of April or first of May, about six inches deep—then furrow both ways with a light corn plough, the first time across the furrows about two feet nine inches apart, and the next about three feet. I plant immediately after furrowing. As soon as the corn is up the length of the finger, I harrow it with a large heavy harrow, lengthwise, with the furrow, as the ground was originally ploughed, and take two rows at a time. Two men or boys follow the harrow with aprons, out of which they plaster the corn—and also to raise any plants which may have been thrown down by the harrow passing over them. In about a week after, I plough once between the rows, as they are planted the narrowest way; the men followed with the hoe, and they will finish twenty acres in ten days. In a fortnight more I plough it the widest way of planting, twice between the rows, and throw the ground towards the plant. I cut the stalk above the ear as soon as the kernel in the ear is hard, and secure the stalks in shocks. We husk the corn on the hill and two men will gather 100 bushels of ears in a day. The lot which was in corn I put down the succeeding year to oats, and it usually produces about 40 bushels per acre. This lot I seed down with western clover seed about 3 quarts per acre. Two lots are in wheat, which were likewise the year previous in clover sod. The one was ploughed the first of August, and again just previous to sowing in September; the other but once the last of August, or first of September, about a fortnight previous to sowing: these lots had the benefit of my barn manure which was scattered over such portions as I thought required it most. I commonly sow about one bushel twelve quarts per acre. Thus four lots are employed: one in corn one in oats, two in wheat, the remaining three are in pasture—making seven, (besides the meadow. Two of these are again to be ploughed up in the fall for wheat, and the remaining one is for corn the succeeding season. The experience of twenty years has confirmed me in the belief that this is the most successful mode of cultivation for our soil, and I have at all events been satisfied with the amount of produce my farm has yielded me. I annex a statement showing the amount

of produce, and the proceeds therefrom, of my farm, for the year 1833:

CR.	
20 acres meadow, 2 tons hay per acre, sold at \$7 50 per ton,	\$300 00
20 acres producing 1000 bushels corn, at 62 ½ cents per bushel,	625 00
40 acres producing 800 bushels wheat at \$1 06 ¼,	850 00
20 acres producing 800 bushels oats, at 37 ½ cents,	300 00
500 bushels potatoes, at 25 cents,	125 00
3000 weight pork, sold at \$5 50,	165 00
Sold one beef,	25 00
500 weight butter, at 50 cents,	112 00
55 lambs, increase of my flock,	80 00
The item of pasturage not put down.	\$2662 00

DR.	
To hiring 1 man per year at	\$100 00
To do do 7 months,	70 00
To hiring 15 days in harvest,	13 12
3 ½ tons plaster, at \$7 50,	26 25
3 ½ bushels clover seed, at \$7 50,	26 25
Taxes,	15 00
Mechanic's bill,	50 00
	320 62

Income;	\$2341 38
The farm sold at \$60 for two hundred acres,	\$12,000 00
Stock for working the farm and implements,	1,000 00
	\$13,000 00
Interest on this sum at 7 per cent.,	910 00

Gain, \$1,431 38
Making the entire interest upon 13,000, after deducting expenses, about 18 per cent.

There are other profits from the farm not enumerated in the preceding statement, such as house rent, garden, orchard, raising of poultry, &c. I will put them against my little incidental expenses not enumerated, but which they will be amply sufficient to defray. The labor upon my farm is performed by two men as above stated, but under my own direction, and all our operations tend to lessen the amount of labor as much as practicable, and I find that nothing conduces more to this result than to keep ahead of my work through the season. For myself, I labor but moderately, but keep up a constant supervision. I will only add that since I have adopted the principle of total abstinence from ardent spirits at all seasons of the year, I think I have not only gained vastly in the amount of work done by my men, but my farming business has gone on more cheerfully.

Yours, respectfully, TUNIS HARDER.

From the Providence Journal.

LOCUSTS.—The Locusts have appeared at the South in great numbers. The 25th of May has been said to be the day they were to have made their appearance, or as the Philadelphia United States Gazette says, "to be the great insurrection day among the locusts, having accomplished the seventeen years of their incubation.—Thousands, however, have, in advance, of the regular time, crept above the ground and occupied the leaves of the trees on Independence Square."

A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot states that "the music of the locusts commenced this morning, (May 22) in all the groves in the western precincts of our city, and it is really worth listening to. For my part I was delighted; and so were all the birds, for they hushed their notes and appeared to listen to the concert of the new comers with much admiration. Even the catbird ceased its song, and the little wren its chirp, to give ear to the septemdecimial music of the locusts."

A few notes may be useful on this insect. The chrysalis of the locust made its way to within a fourth of an inch of the surface of the earth, about the 10th of April. By shaving off the around with a sharp spade, the whole surface of the earth seemed to have been bored with a half inch auger. During the warm hours of the day, the insects came to the top of the holes, and went down to the bottom at night and in cold weather.

On Sunday last, 18th inst., they were first seen to emerge from the earth and cast off, or rather crawl out of, their shells, just as a crab does. They appear to come up in families, of some hundreds together. For instance, two or three trees near my house were covered with them on Sunday morning, while no others were to be seen for some distance around although it was an old grove of trees and shrubbery. Every morning, early, they may be seen emerging from the ground. They do not return again, as has been stated, but immediately attach themselves firmly to the limbs, leaves, or trunks of trees, and then crawl out of their own shell, leaving that sticking fast."

HORTICULTURE.

From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.

MELONS.

Melons are natives of warm countries, and grow better in the middle, or southern states, than they do in this neighborhood; yet very fine melons may be raised with us by taking pains to create as much artificial heat as can be done by making the hills mostly of washed or pit sand, mixed with manure from the hog-pen, and raising the hills from one to two feet above the level of the surrounding soil, but they will produce more and finer fruit.

Under the head of melons, we include both the water melon, and those more commonly known as musk melons, both of which species are divided into or produce many varieties.

WATER MELONS.

There are three distinct varieties of water melons known and cultivated in the Northern states, the large green, the oblong, and the apple seeded; besides these there is a variety raised for making a sweet-meat in imitation of citron, but this is not eaten as a desert fruit.

THE LARGE GREEN.—This is the largest of the water melons; it is nearly round; skin of a deep green, and very thick; flesh rather coarse but sugary; ripens late, and will keep until Christmas.

THE OBLONG.—This is distinguished in this vicinity, as the Long Island melon, being the variety mostly raised on Long Island, and in New Jersey. The shape is oblong, and it grows from one and a half to two feet long; color of the skin clouded with dark and light green; the flesh fine and well flavored; sometimes inclining when ripe to red and other times yellow at the core.

APPLE SEEDED.—This is a small variety, with seeds about the size of apple seeds; it ripens earlier than the larger varieties, but is only cultivated as a curiosity.

MUSK MELONS.

These are considered more important, by most gardeners, than water melons, and of course more pains are taken to procure choice varieties.

As all those known by the general name of "musk melons" belong to this same genus, and are capable of mixing the one with the other, when planted in the same garden, it will be found difficult to continue them long with the same characteristic, and of course it would be equally so to give names, which should distinguish every variety at present found in our gardens, or to tell from what variety they originated.

There are five varieties, which gardeners in this section at this time attempt to keep separate, which are so different in shape and flavor as to be readily distinguished, when they approach any thing like their original characteristics, viz:

THE ROMANA or large musk melon.

THE MINORCA.—Green Nutmeg, sometimes called the Pine Apple melon, the Green Citron, or Persian melon; and the yellow Citron.

THE ROMANA or large musk melon.—This is the largest of all the musk melons, shape ovate deeply furrowed, color light yellow, flesh the same, thick and coarse in the grain, but well sugared, and is a good bearer. The seeds are proportionably large.

MINORCA.—This is a large melon, its length not equal to its diameter, and is sometimes called a cantaleupe, a name which some suppose has reference to shape; but is only bestowed upon some variety as having been brought from the seat of the Pope near Rome, which bears that name. This agrees with what the English gardeners term "the netted cantaleupe."

THE GREEN NUTMEG, sometimes called the pine apple because it is shaped like that fruit, although it is reversed, as the melon is largest at the blossom end. This is certainly one of the finest varieties of melons cultivated in our gardens, and the only objection that can be brought against it, is, that it does not issue so early as some others. Both the skin and the flesh of this melon when ripe are of a deep green, and its time of ripening can only be distinguished, by the fragrance of the fruit, and by a crack opening around the stem, from which it readily separates. It should be eaten before it becomes soft.

THE GREEN CITRON or Persian Melon.—This is a small melon nearly globose, with furrows; of a deep green both outside and in, flesh moderately thick, highly perfumed, and sugary. It is a great bearer, and the melons if gathered before ripe and kept in a cool place, may be continued a long time in eating. This is probably the same melon that is known to the English gardeners as the "Italian green fleshed Cantaleupe."

THE YELLOW CITRON.—This is undoubtedly a variety of the Polignac melon; its shape is ovate, of moderate size, color when ripe of a pale yellow, skin very thin, flesh inclining to white, and when over ripe is apt to be mealy; if eaten short ripe, is well flavored.

Time and manner of Planting.

As all the melons require a great degree of heat, make the hills as high as convenient, mostly of sand. For water melons they should be six or eight feet apart, but musk melons succeed well when planted on ridges in drills, or within four to six inches of each other, as they should be kept trimmed; they require but little room.

The proper time for planting melons in this region may be put at from the tenth to the fifteenth of May.

CUCUMBERS.

Cucumbers do not require so much heat to perfect them as melons, and may therefore be planted in open ground without elevating the hills materially.

All vines thrive best on new soil, or that which has been in grass for several years; and the reason for this, is undoubtedly that such soils are more free from worms and insects which injure either the roots or the tops of the plants. The varieties of Cucumbers more commonly cultivated are the Early Frame, White Spine, and Long Green.—For early use, they should be planted in open ground as early as the first week in May, but for pickling the middle of June is preferable.

SQUASHES.

There are different varieties of squashes cultivated both for summer and winter use, the following are generally prepared. For summer, the bush scallop, and the crook-neck varieties; for winter, the acorn and cocoa-nut squashes are preferable to other varieties.

There is a variety mentioned in English works on gardening, called the vegetable marrow, and is said to have been lately introduced into that country from Derria. It is described of an oval shape, and pale yellow color, and somewhat uneven upon the surface. We have had seeds scattered about the country for a few years past, under the above name, which have produced an indifferent kind of squash, and were undoubtedly meant as a cheat. If any have the genuine variety we think they would confer a favor on the public by giving them notice.

THE GARDEN.

Though we do not intend to enter into the minute details of gardening, nor to say much of the

ornamental portion of the art; yet we would fain encourage a taste for this branch of labor, which does much to multiply our comforts, and refine our manners, and proffer such occasional directions as may tend to benefit the generalty of our readers. We go upon the principle that we all ought to look for our chief happiness at home; and that the more this home is embellished, and provided with the varied productions of the soil, the stronger will our attachments be to it, and the more multiplied will be our enjoyments. At all events, there are many productions of the garden which are indispensable in every family; and the farmer can raise them with more economy than he can buy them. It is in relation to the culture of these that we intend to offer some brief remarks.

Among the general rules which ought to be regarded in the management of a garden and which in some measure apply to the management of a farm, we may particularize the following:—

1. A garden should be enclosed by a secure fence—otherwise an unruly animal may destroy in a night the fruits of many a day's toil.

2. A garden should be rich: for here the maxim particularly applies,—that it is better to cultivate a small piece of ground well, than a large one slovenly and bad. "Well done" is the only "good enough" for a garden.

3. Do not plant your roots and vines in the shade, or under the drippings of trees, but in an open exposure. Appropriate these situations to medical plants and herbs. Trees impoverish the ground, and their shade is baleful to most crops. Plant trees upon the north, east, and west borders where their shade will be but partially prejudicial or along a main alley.

4. Alternate your crops; that is, do not plant your onions or other vegetables two successive years on the same quarter. This rule is as important to the garden as it is to the farm; and every farmer, at least good farmer, knows, that alternating his farm crops of the first importance to profit.

5. Plant your seeds when the ground is fresh dug or ploughed, when it is filled with atmospheric air, and moist, and perineable to heat, three indispensable requisites to the vigorous germination of the seeds. They will then sprout quick, and grow luxuriantly.

6. Seeds require to be kept moist till their roots have got firm hold of the earth, and their leaves have expanded above it. To ensure this, the soil must be brought in close contact with them, and they sufficiently covered. A good precaution is to tread the fresh dug soil on the line where the seeds are to be planted, which retards evaporation from below; or, when the seeds are covered to a sufficient depth, to compress the earth upon them with a hoe, spade or board, which not only tends to restrain the moisture, but to break the soil and to bring it in close contact with them. Seeds often fail to grow, or, having begun to germinate, are dried and lost, for the want of moisture. And many small seeds with husky coverings particularly flower seeds, have been planted without due reference to the rule.

7. As soon as the plants are firmly rooted, the more the earth is stirred about them the better. This facilitates the preparation of the vegetable food in the soil, & greatly promotes growth. Next to the destruction of weeds, nothing counteracts the effects of drought so much, in garden or field as stirring the surface of the soil.

8. Different seeds require different temperatures to induce germination; and if they are put into the ground when it is too cold, they are liable to rot. Wheat, rye, barley, &c. will germinate at 45 degrees, corn at perhaps 55, while the melon probably requires a heat of 60 to 70 degrees. The common bean will vegetate in a cold temperature while the Lima bean will rot in a cold or wet soil. Hence, in planting, regard is to be had to the hardiness of the plant which is to be sown.

The present month is an important one in the operations of the garden. If not already done, no time should be lost in sowing the seed of onions, sallads, early cabbages, peas, radishes, and in planting some early corn and potatoes.—The beet, carrot, parsnip, and summer squash may also be sown. Cabbages for winter use may be sown in time, from the 20th to the 30th. As soon as the soil and the season are warm enough to

bring up corn, which here is generally from the 15th to the 20th, plant your melons, pumpkins, and cucumbers, though it will do equally well to plant the latter, for pickles, in the early part of June. The 15th will ordinarily do for Lima beans which are the best of the bean family. Soak the seed of these in warm water, a few hours, and cover them slightly. My practice is to save this crop for winter use. They afford a great product. When frost is apprehended, the beans are all picked, the unripe ones shelled and dried; and if soaked before cooking, are nearly as good as when first gathered from the vines. An acquaintance digs a large hole, in which he deposits a barrow of dung, which he covers with six inches of earth and plants the Lima beans, and puts down poles upon the border of the manured circle. In this way they are said to grow luxuriantly, and to produce in great abundance. Of the pumpkin there are several new and much esteemed varieties, as the Valparaiso, Porter and acorn squashes. These are rather later in coming to maturity than the old yellow kind; though they have been successfully cultivated among corn. We would commend the planting out, or sowing seeds of parsley balm, worm-wood, tansy, garlick, hyssop, rue, sage, thyme, and other herbs, which are often required in a family.-- *Genesee Farmer.*

From the New England Farmer.

It would give me much pleasure to contribute to your work, as you desire; but your pages are already well filled with original and selected matter; and you have among your correspondents many who are much better practical farmers than I am; and experiments and their results are what farmers seek. I might, however, suggest to them, as a very important part of their communications, the necessity of noticing the kind of soil upon which their experiments are made. A scientific farmer can tell, from a specimen of earth exhibited to view in his study, what crops would grow best on it, as easily as a geologist can say among what particular kinds of rock certain metals are to be found; and a farmer without science, may easily learn to distinguish the different kinds of soils, which are designated by the relative proportions of their component parts. To plant in clay that which grows best in sand, or vice versa, is a useless expenditure of labor; and a little attention to this subject, would frequently prevent the loss of both time and money.

In No. 17 you have quoted from Judge Cooper's notes to Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, that "there are many districts of Pennsylvania, perhaps the best pasture land in it, that do not contain a particle of limestone. Such for instance as a great part of Luzerne, and the Beech Country, comprehended between the north east branch of the Susquehanna, and the south line of the state of New York and the Delaware river. There is no finer grass country."

The greater part of the "Beech Country" mentioned by the judge, constitutes now the county of Susquehanna, and deserves the character which he gives of it as a grass country. It receives its name from the prevailing timber; but that is considerably mingled with hemlock and sugar maple, and in less abundance with birch, ash, chestnut and cherry. The inhabitants are principally from the eastern states. The settlement has been very rapid. Fifteen years ago it was a wilderness. It is now tolerably well settled; but land is still cheap; that which is unimproved may be had from three to six dollars, and farms are sold at from eight to twelve dollars per acre. The country is remarkably healthy and well watered. The soil is a sandy loam generally about eighteen inches deep, incumbent on a subsoil which is formed of extremely fine siliceous sand and alumine, very compact, and here called 'hardpan'—a name, I believe, of N. England origin, for I do not recollect to have heard it elsewhere.

This kind of subsoil is found in Pennsylvania wherever the beech, maple, and hemlock are the prevailing kinds of timber, and its power of retaining water, is a great cause of the kinds of timber which grow on it, as well as of its fertility as a grass country.

Sir John Sinclair prefers a porous subsoil, and considers a retentive one as injurious to the crops. This opinion is contradicted by the American Editor of the Code of Agriculture, who says that the finest grass lands in New England have only a thin coat of loam on a stiff clay; and that, on such soils, there is no loss of manure by filtration. Perhaps both parties may be right in their respective situations; for in many parts of England and Scotland, for which Sir John's work is particularly calculated, the farmer has to guard against excess of moisture, while in our country we suffer from the want of it. Col. Powel mentions (see No. 35 of the N. E. Farmer) that "the English farmer wisely contends with the evils produced by too much rain, while the American husbandman should as anxiously guard against his most formidable enemy, drought." I believe this has not been sufficiently attended to by American farmers.

In our climate, a soil which is best adapted to absorb moisture, when resting on subsoil which prevents its filtration and waste, is the one best calculated for grass, oats, and broad leaved crops. It has been observed by one of the best informed English writers on this subject, that "in wet climates crops exhaust the soil less than in dry ones," and that "the same quality of soil is more productive in a moist than in a dry climate." A difference equal to that between a moist and a dry climate, is made by the difference between a retentive and a porous subsoil; especially if he who possesses the former, shall, according to the advice of Col. Powel, in the tillage of his land, endeavor to protect the soil from the great exhalations occasioned by the sun of our climate.

As it would be useful to agriculturists to obtain analysis of different soils, which have been found to be peculiarly adapted to raising of particular kinds of vegetables, I send you an analysis of the soil and subsoil of our beech lands; and perhaps you may draw others from some of your correspondents. It is to be observed, that the soil and hardpan submitted to the tests were in a state of nature; that is, taken from a part of the land lately cleared of its timber, which had neither been ploughed nor manured. The soil was taken a foot below the surface.

	Soil or Vegetable mould.	Hardpan.
Silica,	67.8	73.6
Alumina,	7.8	12.2
Carbonate of lime,	1,	2,
Oxide of iron,	7,	7.4
Vegetable and animal matter lost by calcination,	3.9	4.2
Magnesia,	6.2	
	98.7	99.4
Loss	1.3	.6
	100	100

It will be seen by the above that the soil is not quite, as judge Cooper says, "without a particle of limestone;" but that it contains a very small portion of lime. The hardpan appears to contain twice the quantity which is found in the soil; and as I have seen carbonate of lime thrown out of a well in this neighborhood, it is probable that there is limestone to be found deep in the ground. But this does not effect the vegetation.

It has been suggested by a friend, and I think with much plausibility, judging from the similarity of the constitutions of the soil and subsoil, that the former has been made from the latter, by the action of frost, and extends to the depth which the frost penetrates in severe

winters. This opinion is strengthened by the custom of masons in laying the foundation of buildings, who never think it necessary to go deeper than to the hardpan. When the latter has been turned up, and exposed to the action of the air and frost for one or two winters, it is found to produce grass very abundantly.

As I believe there are some parts of the Eastern States where the subsoil exists, I would be glad to be informed, through your paper, of the nature of the superincumbent soil, and of the crops which are considered best adapted to it.

I am, dear sir, your friend and servant,
R. H. ROSE.
Susquehanna Co. Pa. Aug. 4, 1823.

From the Genesee Farmer.
CATTLE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.
WORKING OXEN, &c. &c.

I am happy to find that my communication, published in the Farmer a few weeks since, on the subject of "improved cattle," has been the partial cause of drawing out the valuable essays of the editor of this paper, as well as the truly excellent article of "R," whose observations show him to be a veteran in the science of "Short Horns," and a shrewd observer of fine animals. I anticipate also much instruction from the remarks of "Quercus," whose introductory article on this important subject I have just seen. That these efforts to awaken our farmers to a proper estimate of the value of improving the breeds of their domestic stock, may be crowned with success, is my most fervent wish. Numerous testimonials from abroad indicate the increasing demand for fine animals of the improved breeds; and I confidently believe that ere five years pass away, many of our enterprising agriculturists will be fully convinced of the evident superiority of these over the common breed of this part of the country.

It is the habit of many farmers, and a vile one too, for even our best people have some faults, to ridicule any one among their acquaintances who ventures to expend a few extra dollars to introduce a valuable improvement among them. What the object is I know not, unless it be an unwillingness to admit a superiority of judgment or enterprise in their neighbor, or in the supposition that all knowledge is wrapped up in their own dear selves. But so it is; and I have seen so many instances of this mischievous and unprofitable propensity, that I have almost made up my mind that if any one man wishes to excite the envy and ill will of his neighbors, let him but only introduce a valuable horse, bull, sheep, or other improvement on to his farm, and he will have it to his heart's content.

I well recollect many years ago, when an enterprising individual purchased a fine Merino buck and brought into his neighborhood for the use of his own flock and those of his friends if needed, what a general sneer there was among those who came to see him. How they ridiculed his deficient size and crusty coat, and how they called in derision every thing his owner possessed, even to his unoffending children, "Merino!" and in the fullness of their spite, turned the vilest scape goat of a ram to be found, among their own ewes, to show their utter contempt of their neighbor's "hundred dollar Merino." Time however passed on, and the next season numerous respectable gentlemen and farmers were often seen calling at the house of "Squire Merino," to buy his buck lambs, which readily sold at high prices; so much indeed, that his "hundred dollar Merino" was thrice paid for before the fall came round again. About this time, one or two of the more still and observing, but not less doubting ones, shyly proposed letting two or three choice ewes pass the autumn in "Squire Merino's" flock although they "hated peskily" to pay two dollars for putting their ewes to such a "humblly looking critter." However, they had heard so much about "these ere new Merinos," they ventured to try it. The next season our "Squire Merino" had a fine young flock of three quarter blood lambs, and his young bucks went off at better prices than before. The clip of wool from his half bloods had also been sold to the factories for dou-

ble that of his neighbors, who looked sheepish enough as he rode by them, waggishly leering out of each eye, "let him laugh who wins." But such as had been so profuse in their ridicule could not go up to him like men, and confess their error and purchase of him a buck for their own flock, but would sneek round and turn their sheep (their own ram having met with some accident or other) into a lot adjoining his, and carefully let off a stone or two from the deviation wall, and in a day or two after, when "Squire Merino's plaguy unruly ram had jump'd over the fence and disgraced the flock," would all of a sudden find it out and make a great clamor about it; as though they were too honest to steal what they had not the manliness to buy, or even beg. In a little time, however, their flocks "had got so mixed by their neighbor's unruly rams, and poor fences," that it was of no use to try to keep the "old sort of sheep" at all. I observed, by the way, that when their sheep were selected for sale or fattening, the "merinos" staid behind. This is a true story, and will no doubt be responded to by numbers of my readers.

So it has been in many cases of cattle. The gentleman from whom I purchased my improved Short Horn bull, told me that when he imported his grand mother from England, and soon after sent her and a fine bull calf up to his farm in Vermont many of the neighbors there who had continually sneered at the "London cow and calf," had the meanness, after the young bull was kept for service, to turn their cows into the pasture where he was kept, at night, and still slander the noble animal while stealing his progeny. All men, and all farmers, will not do these things neither do I believe many will; but some have done so. Yet many of our good people who are quite rational on most things, have a fixed antipathy to all improvement, and thus set their faces against every thing, for fear they may once in a while be imposed upon.

This is the great impediment against the introduction of the finer breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs among our farmers. They don't examine the subject thoroughly and candidly. If they did, they would certainly avail themselves of the frequent opportunities they have of getting choice animals which continually pass by them.

And one great error among many of our stock farmers let me here remark: *It is the prevailing opinion, that a bull is only in his prime from one to three years old.* Whereas, the truth is, a bull is never fit for good service till he is past two; and is declared by the best judges, and most experienced breeders, to be in his best stock getting condition at from three to eight or nine years old. In this very error, then, we see the greatest impediment to the production of a fine race of cattle, even in our native stocks; for if a bull prove a valuable stock getter, he is either killed or driven away before the good qualities of his descendants are appreciated, and his future services are lost. Another difficulty is, bulls are usually suffered to run at large with the other cattle of the farm, and at the age of two or three years grow mischievous or cross, and are then dispatched short hand, because troublesome. Now with me, these very qualities would be an indication of his courage, spirit, and constitution; for a healthy, strong, and idle animal, of whatever species, will be quite apt to find some kind of employment, and as a matter of course, not very useful. Some folks can plough three or four acres of ground, and plant, hoe, husk and market the corn that grows upon it, and exchange it all for whisky, and then drink it, a curse to soul and body, or other things equally absurd; but to be at the trouble of putting a hook and light halter chain in the nose of a bull calf, and keeping him in the stable with twenty minute's trouble a day, is a trouble not to be born, even if the value of the stock on the farm be increased three hundred dollars a year by it!

Now is this not a matter of fact? Yes, in nineteen cases out of twenty. Is it then surprising that we see no better stock in the country? "But," says the stock breeder, "I cannot afford to pay one, two, or five hundred dollars for a bull for the use of my stock; I can't get the money." All very true; but you can look around and find the best one within the reach of your means to purchase, even if it be of native breed; for I by no means take the ground, that the best stock of Amer-

ican cattle are not the most useful as well as profitable for many of our people to keep. I leave that question to the judgment of each one who seeks for information on the subject, and only wish him to improve the advantages within his control. Another thing; *when you sell your cattle, always keep the best cows and the best bull on the farm; sell only those which are not desirable to breed from unless you have more than you want.* Some men will always sell the best cows they have because they bring a better price, and so keep the poor ones for their own use. To such I can say, you will shortly have no good cattle to sell. The farmer who parts with a fine cow, a good breeder and milker, parts with his actual capital for half its value. *She is as easily kept as a poor one, and her profit is double;* and let him recollect, that if a breed be valuable at all he should get the blood as high as possible with all despatch. A full bred animal is worth four times as much as a half blood; and but little dependance can usually be placed on the stock produced from mongrel animals; for should his stock inherit his native blood instead of his improved, which is an equal chance, his value is infinitely lessened. There is no certainty about it. Therefore, I repeat, if the blood be valuable, let it be as high as possible. Hence the value of "Herd book animals," or those of good and approved pedigree, so effectively laid down by "R," in his excellent remarks.

[To be continued.]

For the Maine Farmer.

NO. 2.

PORTSMOUTH, April 21, 1834.

DEAR BROTHER—Since my last I have resolved, on account of ill health, to retire from my former occupation for the present, and "turn farmer." I now, instead of rambling about and viewing the country, have resolved to become a producer, as well as consumer. Though no longer a wanderer myself, I, from my situation, can perceive flocks of birds returning to their summer retreats, and by their cheerful songs enlivening the busy scene. It is these migrating birds, the true WANDERING PIPERS, that are worthy of our protection. But my object in addressing you is not to describe birds and flowers, but WHEELS and STUMPS.

The good citizens of Portsmouth were much startled, (judging from their anxious inquiries,) on the arrival from Greenland of a pair of large wheels belonging to that truly scientific farmer, Mr. March of G. These wheels were constructed for pulling out stumps; and, during the past week, I seized the opportunity of seeing them in the "full tide of success." Indeed nothing could withstand the power which they, from the peculiarity of their construction, were capable of exerting, realizing literally the expression of Archimedes and his lever, not only overturning the earth but the stumps of the pine, for which purpose they were used.—These wheels are 13½ feet in diameter—pine fellows, 7 inches thick—oak spokes, 5 feet 3 inches long, and 16 to each outside wheel—the hub 22 inches in diameter—the axle is made of Elm. Near the 'off wheel' the purchase wheel is situated, the spokes of which are inserted in the axle, and 4 in number. An idea of this wheel may be learned from its resemblance to the wheel on which a bell-rope is fixed. The spokes of this wheel are 4 feet 9 inches long, the ends of which are fastened to the felloes, which are 11 inches deep, 5½ wide, and the groove for the rope sunk two inches. The tongue by which they are moved from place to place is joined to the axle by a belt of iron, which admits of the axles turning without moving it.

TYRO NATURALIST.

Old Cheese. A good quantity of old cheese is the best thing to eat when distressed by eating too much fruit, or oppressed with any kind of food. Physicians have given it in cases of extreme danger.—Northern Farmer.

SUMMARY.

MEDICAL SCHOOL OF MAINE.

The course of Medical Lectures at Bowdoin College for 1834 closed on Thursday, May 15. The following list contains the names of those gentlemen, who passed a successful examination for the degree of M. D.—their places of residence and the subjects of their Dissertations.

William H. Allen, Farmington, Peripneumonia.
Simeon L. Bearce, Minot, Duties of a Physician.
Henry G. Clark, Kennebunk Port, Use of Phrenology in Medicine.

Andrew Dunn, Poland, Morbid Effects of loss of Blood.

John N. Frink, Portland, Effects of diseased Teeth upon the human System.

Ezra Green, Winslow, Symptoms of Pregnancy.
Sumner Loughton, Bangor, Erysipelas.

Jesse F. Locke, Biddeford, Diabetes Mellitus.
Ezra Wanter, Wayne, Puerperal Fever.

James Norton, Standish, Dysmenorrhœa.
Lewis P. Parlin, Winthrop, The Human Voice.

Edward Peabody, Bridgton, Delirium Tremens.
Joshua Porter, Hamilton, Ms. Intermittent Fever.

George W. Smith, Douglas, N. Scotia, The function of the Heart.

Elbridge G. Stevens, Pittston, Effects of Onanism.

Jesse Sweat, Parsonfield, Measles.
Frederick P. Theobald, Wiscasset, Scarlatina.

Leander S. Tripp, Hebron, Industry, the basis of Eminence in the Medical Profession.

Zachariah P. Wing, Wayne, Pathological Psychology.

Clark Wright, Greenport, L. I, Neuralgia.

HORRID MURDER.—A reward of 500 dollars is offered in the Mobile Advertiser, for the apprehension of a printer named Charles Boynton, supposed to be the murderer of a fellow workman in the office of the Advertiser, named Nathaniel Frost. The body of Frost was found on Sunday morning the 11th inst. literally covered with wounds, apparently caused by the blade of a large dirk knife. Boyington was the last person seen in Frost's company, and as he immediately fled, he is presumed to be the murderer. Both the parties are natives of New England; Boyington served his time in New Haven. He is about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, thick set black hair and eye brows. The homicide is supposed to have been perpetrated for gain, as the deceased was a person of innocent and unoffending manners, and had gained the esteem of all who knew him.

The New Haven Herald in re-publishing the account of the atrocious murder of young Frost at Mobile, says, "The perpetrator of the dreadful deed, whose proper name is Charles R. S. Boyington, is a native of Litchfield in this State, and is well known in this city, as having exhibited in his minority the inherent traits of a corrupt heart and a vicious mind. His career, though as yet but brief, has been one constant scene of villany. Since the above was in type, Boyington has been apprehended.

We learn from a brother of Mr. Frost, at present in Boston, that his (F's) mother resides at C. Elizabeth, and that he went to New Orleans for his health. He was a short time resident at Philadelphia.—[Transcript.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS. The Journal of Commerce contains an account of the loss of fourteen square rigged vessels, in late gales, accompanied with the loss of probably not less than SIX HUNDRED LIVES!! All the vessels were British, and nearly all bound for Quebec.

CONNECTION BETWEEN INTemperance and CRIME. In this part of the report, many interesting facts are detailed. Of 591 committed to houses of correction, 380 were imprisoned as common drunkards, and a large part of the remainder for assault and battery occasioned by intemperance. Of the 13 females at the Ipswich H. C. 16 were committed as common drunkards. Some we are pleased to see, are confined for retailing without license. [If it is injurious to the community to sell without a license, how can the public good require any to sell with a license.] In Nos.

14 and 17 are prisoners for murder. In Barnstable jail are 7 young men, three of them 21, one of 18 and three of 17 years of age, and three of them educated in the public school in Boston, are all in jail for the murder of Rogers.—One of them had been to the store with Rogers, and all were in liquor at the time of the murder. 'So much for selling rum to sailors; and at the bar of God who will be most worthy of imprisonment those who sell, or those who drink.' In Plymouth jail, is also a prisoner arrested for murder at sea.—He says: 'It was a foolish scrape altogether; he had been drinking.'—[Prison Discipline Report.]

Important surgical operation.—On Saturday last Dr. Mott performed an operation for the stone, in New York. The subject of it was a young man about twenty six years of age, who had been for a long time afflicted with *Stone*, and which had increased with unprecedented rapidity, until it attained a size so great as to occupy the whole of the bladder in its distended state: yet wonderful to relate, this *huge mass* was entirely and successfully removed. Several attempts were made by the surgeon, both to crush it and drill it into pieces, in order that it might be taken away with greater facility, as well as with more safety to the individual, but these efforts were all abortive—leaving no alternative but that of enlarging the wound, and removing it entire. Since the operation, the patient has been doing well, and bids fair to recover. The stone was ascertained, immediately after, to weigh 17 oz. 3dwts. avoidupois, which is nearly double that of any other ever taken from the human subject, while living.

The village of Millersberg, Ohio, has been almost totally destroyed by fire; 30 buildings, among them 18 dwelling houses, the jail and other edifices, have been burned down.

The schr. Mexico, commanded by Capt James Almeida, and engaged in the Mexican trade, which disappeared so mysteriously some months since, is thus accounted for, by a New Orleans paper: the captain and cabin passengers, of that vessel were murdered by three Italians who were on board, and that she was afterwards scuttled and abandoned by them somewhere on the Spanish Main.

Roxana Kelley, and wife of John Kelley, of Plymouth Me. died May 2d in consequence of ill treatment from her husband. Her age was about thirty-three. About ten days before her husband abused her most shamefully—he knocked her down with a hard wood shoe-last and kicked her many times in the bowels which afterwards mortified, she at that time being near getting to bed with her seventh child—besides this and much more, the brute stripped her naked as when she came into the world, and threw her on the fire in presence of his six children the oldest of whom is 12 years—this child told his father he was killing his mother; when the father knocked him down. The parents of the woman live in Freedom and his in Montville.

He stopped in Plymouth until his wife was buried, but getting wind that he was to be arrested made his escape into the woods 25 or 30 minutes before the officer arrived, and escaped. Kelley was not much in liquor at the time of the abuse, but was an intemperate man. Credit in this affair can be set down to the account of *New Rum*. [Belfast Journal.]

A woman was frozen to death in Schoharie County, N. Y. on Thursday, 15th May inst! She was going from one dwelling to another, during the snow storm, became chilled, stopped on the road, and perished! The passengers in the stage passing through the same county, were frequently invited to turn out and help the driver get through the snow drifts!

SUMMARY JUSTICE. On Thursday afternoon, nine of the crew of the ship N. England, lying in the stream, bound to sea, were arrested on complaint of the Captain, for a revolt, and refusing to do duty on board, and committed to be examined yesterday morning before the Court, and were recommitted to take their trial before the Circuit Court now in session. This morning the Grand Jury found a bill against each of them,

they were tried by Judge Story, found guilty, & sentenced each to pay a fine of 3 dollars to the use of the United States, and be confined in the common jail of this county 30 days.

Boston Transcript.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on the 22d ult. by Elder Samuel Fogg, Mr Israel Wilbur, of Augusta, to Miss Areneth Allen, of this town.

In Gardiner, on Monday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Clapp, Mr. Greenleaf S. Rogers, of Augusta, to Miss Sarah B. McLellan, of Gardiner.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Tuesday last, Miss ——— Smith, daughter of Mr Greenleaf Smith, aged about 15 years.

In Turner, on the 1st inst. Mr Seth Ballou, aged about 18 years.

In Boston, suddenly, Hon. Chandler Robbins, formerly of Hallowell, aged 72.

In Madison, Mrs. Fanny, wife of Mr. Asa Blackwell, aged 39.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, May 26.

(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.)

At Market this day, 283 Beef Cattle, (including 20 unsold last week) 10 pairs Working Oxen; 14 Cows & Calves, 500 Sheep and 120 Swine. 126 Beef Cattle remain unsold, all of which are of the first quality and are very large—would probably average when slaughtered from 11 to 12 hundred each.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were not supported, and a few sales only were effected in the forenoon. The Drovers were firm for prices nearly equal to last week, and Butchers equally as firm not to pay so much.—We noticed one Ox sold for \$7 per hundred, (probably purchased without much judgment.) We quote prime at 6 33, a 6 50; good at 5 88 a 6 25; thin at 4 50 a 5 75, some of which were very ordinary.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves—Sales were noticed at \$23, 24, 25, 27, and 32.

Sheep.—We noticed a lot sheared and ordinary taken at 1 75, a lot at 2, 2 75, 3, 3 25 and 4 50.

Swine—Sales brisk, one large lot of barrows were taken at 6c. a lot 5 1-4 for sows and 6 1-4 for barrows, at retail 5 1-2 a 6 for sows, and 6 1-2 a 7 for barrows.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

As it has been ascertained since the notice of the meeting of the Temperance Societies in this town was published, that very many remote from the Village, would much prefer an earlier hour, the time of commencing the exercises will be *THREE* instead of *seven* o'clock, P. M., (See notice on the last page.)

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Tuesday of May, A. D. 1834.

MARY COURRIER of Winthrop, widow of JOHN COURRIER, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having made application for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That the said Mary Courier give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Monmouth, in said county, on the second Monday of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: E. T. BRIDGE, Register.

ABSCONDED.

RUN away from the subscriber on Sunday last, May 24, ROBERT WILSON TOWLE, about 15 years of age. Said Towle was bound to the subscriber by the Selectmen of Monmouth. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said apprentice on my account, as no debts of his contracting will be paid. Whoever will return said boy shall receive ONE CENT reward, and no charges paid. TRISTAM PRESCOTT.

Monmouth, May 25, 1834.

Bull Caton,

FOR sale by the Agent of Israel Thorndike, Esq. of Boston, at his Farm in Jackson, County of Waldo.

CATON is a first rate full blood North Devon, 2 1-2 years old, of a beautiful mahogany color, and of a most perfect form and proportion. He was raised in Baltimore, and is the favorite breed of Mr Coke, the great English agriculturalist, who sent them as a present to his friend Mr Caton of Baltimore, son in law of the late Charles Carroll. Mr. Coke considers the North Devons the most valuable stock in his possession, although he has extensive herds of the various improved breeds in England. The subscriber has two bulls of the same breed, and is therefore disposed to offer CATON for sale at one hundred dollars in cash, approved security six months, or for his value in good Cows or Oxen.

JOSEPH PILLSBURY, Agent.
Jackson, May 27, 1834, 6w 21

To all who have teeth.

A RECENT DISCOVERY TO PREVENT THE FUTURE REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS.

THE ELECTRIC ANODYNE is a compound Medicine recently invented by Joseph Hiscock, Esq. Its use in a vast number of cases has already proved it to be a prompt, effectual and permanent remedy for the tooth-ache and ague, and supersedes the necessity of the removal of teeth by the cruel and painful operation of extraction. In the most of cases where this medicine has been used it has removed the pain in a few minutes, and there have not yet been but a few cases where a second application of the remedy has been necessary. This medicine has the wonderful power, when applied in the proper manner, which is externally on the face, [see the directions accompanying the medicine] of penetrating the skin, and removing the pain instantaneously; and what gives immense value to the article is, that when the pain is once removed it is not likely ever to return. The extensive call, and rapid sale of this medicine has put it in the power of the General Agent to afford it for the reduced price for which he offers it to the public, thereby transferring to the poorest individuals in the community the power of relieving themselves from the suffering of tooth-ache for a small compensation.

The General Agent has in his possession a great number of Certificates, proving the efficacy of the Electric Anodyne, but deems it unnecessary here to publish any but the following one.

We, the subscribers, having made a fair trial of the Electric Anodyne, can cheerfully recommend it to the public generally as a safe, efficacious and sure remedy for tooth-ach and ague.

Z. T. Milliken,
Francis Butler,
Jonathan Knowlton,
Thomas D. Blake, M. D.
James Gould.

The Electric Anodyne is manufactured by the inventor, and sold wholesale by the subscriber.

ISAAC MOORE, Farmington, Me.

Sole General Agent.

BENJAMIN DAVIS, Esq. Augusta, Agent for the State of Maine, will supply all the sub-agents in this State, who are already, or may be hereafter appointed to retail the Electric Anodyne. All orders on the State Agent, must be post paid.

The following gentlemen have been duly appointed sub-agents, who will keep constantly a supply of the Electric Anodyne, and will promptly attend all orders from customers. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Joseph C. Dwight, Hallowell; John Smith, Readfield; David Stanley, Winthrop; Wm. Whittier, Chesterville; Upham T. Cram, Mt. Vernon; George Gage, Wilton; Cotton T. Pratt, Temple; Z. T. Milliken, Farmington; James Dinsmore, Milburn and Bloomfield; E. F. Day, Strong; Reuben Bean & Co. Jay; Seth Delano Jr. Phillips; Fletcher & Bates Norridgewock; J. M. Moore & Co. Waterville; Enoch Marshall, Vassalborough.

N. B. To prevent fraudulent speculation the papers of directions accompanying each bottle has the written signature of the Sole General Agent.

Farmington, May 6, 1834.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

OWEN & VIRGIN

HAVE just received and are now opening a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Consisting, in part, of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Satinets, Silks, French Muslins, Calicoes, Gingham, Muslins, Bishop Lawns, white and colored Cambricks, Green Barage, Corded Dimoty, Linens, bleached and unbleached Sheetings, brown and white Drillings, Tickings, Furniture, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Silk and Cotton Hdkfs., and all other articles usually found in a country Store.

—ALSO—

—A PRIME ASSORTMENT OF—
W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Crockery and Glass Ware.

All of which will be sold very low at the old Stand of H. W. OWEN.

Wayne, May, 1834.

HITCHCOCK'S PATENT

CAST IRON PLOUGHS,

OF all sizes, kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, warranted to be made of the best materials. Likewise Points for the same. Purchasers may be assured of being supplied with Points at any time. Ploughs sold by the subscriber, if they do not prove good as recommended, may be returned and the money will be refunded.

WADSWORTH FOSTER.

Winthrop, May 13, 1834.

PLOUGHS.

Of the first quality kept constantly on hand by

HORACE GOULD.

Winthrop, May 8, 1834

POETRY.

THE LAKE OF THE DISMAL SWAMP.

A young man at Norfolk, Virginia, became deranged in consequence of the death of the girl he loved, and suddenly disappearing from his friends was never more heard of, and as he had frequently said in his ravings, that the girl was not dead, but had gone to the Dismal Swamp—it is supposed he wandered into that dreary wilderness, and had died of hunger or been lost in some of its dreadful morasses; which gave occasion to the following lines by Moore.

They made her a grave too cold and damp
For a soul so warm and true,
And she's gone to the Lake of the Dismal Swamp,
Where all night long by a fire-fly lamp
She paddles her white canoe.

And her fire-fly lamp, I soon shall see,
And her paddle I soon shall hear,
Loving and long our life shall be,
And I'll hide the maid in a cyprus tree,
When the footstep of death is near.

Away to the Dismal Swamp he speeds,
His path was rugged and sore,
Through tangled juniper, beds of reeds,
Through many a fen where the serpent feeds,
And man never trod before.

And when on earth he sank to sleep,
If slumber his eyelids knew,
He lay where the deadly vine doth weep
It's venomous tear, and nightly steep
The flesh with blistering dew.

And near him the she-wolf stirr'd the brake,
And the copper snake breath'd in his ear
Till he starting, cried from his dream! awake—
"Oh! when shall I see the dusky lake
And the white canoe of my dear?"

He saw the lake and a meteor bright
Quick over its surface play'd:
Welcome, (he said,) my dear one's light!
And the dim shore echo'd, for many a night
The name of the death cold maid.

Till he hollowed a boat of the birchen bark,
Which carried him off from shore,
Far he followed the meteor spark;
The wind was high and the clouds were dark
And the boat returned no more.

But oft from the Indian hunter's camp
This lover and maid so true,
Are seen at the hour of midnight damp
To cross the lake by a fire-fly lamp,
And paddle their white canoe.

MISCELLANY.

From the Trenton Emporium.

BE SHORT.—Some people have a round about way of getting at things which is as wasteful of time as it is trying to the patience. I wish the Printers would notice it in the paper, and advise every body, on all manner of subjects, to "BE SHORT"—I shall be so.

What can be more vexatious, when you are just going about your ordinary business, and perhaps in a hurry too, than for some idle fellow to take you by the button to say "only a word," and detain you half an hour, in durance vile, listening to a story without beginning, middle, point, or end. In which every little particular is intermingled with interminable digressions, silly comment, and tiresome falderal. Take such an one by the ears, and tell him to "BE SHORT," under the penalty of losing them.

My neighbor Lewis Longyarn, has cost me more time than two cows are worth, within six months, by this very species of ill manners—and yet he thinks himself one of the cleverest chaps in the lane, and laughs through all his stories as if there was a spice of wit in them. He accosted me to-day as I was going to dinner—and this is an important business with me, for I am an old man, and my working days are nearly over. "Good morning, uncle Oliver, I've a word to say to you"—"Well—BE SHORT, I'm called to dinner"—"Oh yes, I'll be short," but egad before the fellow had explained to me how his pig had gotten into his cellar and overturned his milk pans, the pudding was as cold

as a stone, and worthy dame Dorothy almost uttered a complaint.

Short speeches, short stories, short courtships—a wise man will always BE SHORT in these things. I never knew a short sermon that was not more liked for it—a short story that has not the more pith in it—or a short courtship that was not more fortunate than a long one. I showed a lad, who had been running after his sweetheart two years, old cousin Jeremiah's long purse, which measured half a yard, and had but a single sixpence at the bottom—he borrowed it to take down to Charlotte's, and they both took a hint from it and got married at once.

But the fashion of the times is contagious—Tell all the story-tellers, and speech-makers, tell all manner of good people, how pleasant a thing it is to—"Be short."

HYDROPHOBIA

M. Buisson has written to the Paris Academy of Science, to claim as his a small treatise on hydrophobia, addressed to the academy, so far back as 1823, and signed with a single initial. The case referred to in that treatise was his own, the particulars, and the mode of cure adopted, were as follows:

He had been called to visit a woman who, for three days, was said to be suffering under this disease. She had the usual symptoms: constriction of the throat, inability to swallow, abundant secretions of saliva, and foaming at the mouth. Her neighbors said that she had been bitten by a mad dog, about forty days before. At her own urgent entreaty she was bled, and died a few hours after, as was expected.

M. Buisson, who had his hands covered with blood, incautiously cleansed them with a towel which had been used to wipe the mouth of the patient. He then had an ulceration upon one of his fingers, yet thought it sufficient to wash off the saliva that adhered with a little water. The ninth day after, being in his cabriolet, he was suddenly seized with a pain in his throat, and one still greater in his eyes. The saliva was continually pouring into his mouth, the impression of a current of air, the sight of brilliant bodies, gave him a painful sensation; his body appeared to him so light that he felt as though he could leap to a prodigious height; he experienced, he said, a wish to run and bite, not men, but animals, and inanimate bodies. Finally, he sank with difficulty, and the sight of water was still more distressing to him than the pain in his throat. These symptoms recurred every five minutes, and it appeared to him as though the pain commenced in the affected finger, and extended thence to the shoulder.

From the whole of the symptoms, he judged himself affected with hydrophobia, and resolved to terminate his life by stifling himself in a vapor bath. Having entered one for this purpose, he caused the heat to be raised 42 deg., (187 deg. 36' Fah.) when he was equally surprised and delighted to find himself free from all complaint. He left the bathing room well, dined heartily, and drank more than usual. Since that time, he says he has treated in the same manner more than eighty persons bitten, in four of whom the symptoms had declared themselves, and in no case has he failed except in that of one child, seven years old, who died in the bath.

The mode of treatment he recommends is, that the person bit should take a certain number of vapor baths, (commonly called Russian,) and should induce every night a violent perspiration, by wrapping in flannel and covering himself with a feather bed; the transpiration is favored by drinking freely of a warm decoction of sarsaparilla. He declares, so convinced is he of the efficiency of this mode of treatment, that he will suffer himself to be inoculated with the disease. As a proof of the utility of copious and continued perspiration he relates the following anecdote.

A relative of the musician Gretry was bitten by a mad dog, at the same time with many other persons, who all died of the hydrophobia. For his part feeling the first symptoms of the disease, he took to dancing, night and day, saying that he

wished to die daily. He recovered.

M. Buisson also cites the old stories of dancing being a remedy for the bite of a tarantula; and draws the attention to the fact that the animals in whom this madness is most frequently found to develop itself spontaneously, are dogs, wolves, and foxes which never perspire.

Temperance Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADDRESS will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING the 10th of June, at the Rev. Mr. Thurston's Meeting house in this place, before the *Winthrop, and Winthrop Union Temperance Societies*, by Dr. HOLMAN, of Gardiner. Exercises to commence at SEVEN o'clock. It is hoped that there will be a general and punctual attendance at the hour, for the Address of Dr. Holman is spoken of in high terms by those who have heard it in Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta. May 28, 1834.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Kennebec, ss. May 15, 1834.

TAKEN by Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 21st day of June next at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Tavern House of J. G. W. Coolidge in Winthrop, all the right in equity of redemption which Benjamin Dearborn has in and to the following described Mortgaged premises, viz: A lot of land with the buildings thereon, situated in Winthrop Village, and bounded North and East by land of Daniel Carr, South by the County road running through said Village, and West by Bowdoin Street, so called, containing a quarter of an acre more or less, being the same premises formerly owned by Thomas Fuller deceased, and subject to a Mortgage deed given by said Fuller to Samuel Clark. &

Also, all the right which said Benjamin Dearborn has of redeeming the following described real Estate, situate in said Winthrop, viz—One undivided fourth part of an acre of land on the East side of the Chandler Mill Stream, so called, conveyed to said Dearborn by J. R. Stanley, with the Saw-Mill thereon or near standing, being the same real Estate which was levied and set off for about sixty-seven dollars to John May, on an Execution in favor of said May issued on a judgment recovered at the August Term of the C. C. Pleas for Kennebec Co. 1833.

Also, all the right which said Benjamin Dearborn has of redeeming the following described real Estate, situate in said Winthrop, viz—Bounded westerly by the road on the East side of the Pond, leading from Winthrop Village to Clark's Mills, so called, in Monmouth, Southerly by land of Jos. Tinkham, Easterly by land of Mr. Marrow, and Northerly by land of Eben Shaw—containing twenty acres more or less. Said real Estate being the same that was levied and set off for about one hundred and thirty-three dollars to Earl Shaw, on an Execution in his favor against said Dearborn, issued on a judgement recovered at the August Term of the C. C. Pleas for Kennebec Co. in 1833.

For the levy and set off in both of the cases, reference may be had to the Kennebec Co. Registry; and further particulars made known at the time and place of Sale.

GEO. W. STANLEY, Dep. Sheriff.

HITCHCOCK'S PATENT
CAST IRON PLOUGHS
8 SIZES.

WOOD'S, Wright's, Ducher's, Starbuck's, Elliot's & Plough Castings, for manufacturing and repair.

Wrought Iron Ploughs.

Wooden do.

Cast Iron Flange and Mortice Hubbs, of Ames's, Lyman's, Thomas's and Washburn Patterns, from 1 1/4 to 8 inch box.

Hubbs and Axles fitted up, do. do. do.

Pipe Boxes and Axles, do. do. do.

Pipe Boxes, Cart and Wagon do. from 1 to 6 inch.

Axle Mould, Bar Drill and Sledge do.

Carriage Steel Springs.

Improved Tire Benders, Forge Backs and Swedge Blocks, for Smiths' use.

Tue Irons with box and grates, for Smiths use, with Anthracite Coal.

Moore's, Lowell Foundry, and other cooking, parlor and common Stoves, for wood and coal.

Improved Hot Air Cylinder do.

do Coal Tubs and Trucks.

do Gallings Irons for Wagons.

do Cast Iron Pumps.

do Sheaves and Friction Rollers.

Hollow Ware.

Straw Cutters, Churns and Winnowing Machines.

Paint Mills, Locke's Patent Balances.

Hollow or Tennoning Augurs.

Springfield Wrenches.

Ames's Cast Steel Back Strap and Common Shovels and Spades.

Hay and Manure Forks, Cast Steel, Steel and Common Hoes.

Rakes, Forks, Scythes, &c.

For sale at No. 12, Commercial Street, Boston.

PROUTY & MEARS.

April 15, 1834.